

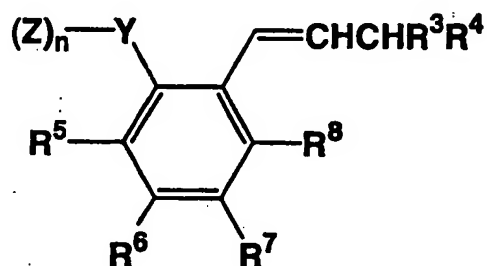
In the Claims:

Please amend the claims as follows:

1. (Cancelled)

2. (Cancelled)

3. (New) A method of preparing a metathesis-active metal carbene complex with a chelating carbene ligand comprising contacting the metathesis-active metal carbene complex with an internal olefin ligand precursor of the formula:



wherein

R^3 and R^4 are each, independently, selected from hydrogen or a substituent selected from the group consisting of alkyl, aryl, alkoxy, aryloxy, C_2 - C_{20} alkoxycarbonyl, and C_1 - C_{20} trialkylsilyl, wherein each of the substituents is substituted or unsubstituted;

R^5 , R^6 , R^7 , and R^8 are each, independently, selected from the group consisting of hydrogen, halogen, alkyl, alkenyl, alkynyl, aryl, heteroaryl, alkoxy, alkenyloxy, aryloxy, alkoxycarbonyl, carbonyl, alkylamino, alkylthio; alkylsulfonyl, nitrile, nitro, alkylsulfinyl, trihaloalkyl, perfluoroalkyl, carboxylic acid, ketone, aldehyde, nitrate, cyano, isocyanate, hydroxyl, ester, ether, amine, imine, amide, sulfide, disulfide, sulfonate, carbamate, silane, siloxane, phosphine, phosphate, or borate;

Y is a heteroatom selected from the group oxygen (O), sulfur (S), nitrogen (N), or phosphorus (P);

18 n is 1, in the case of a divalent heteroatom such as O or S, or 2, in the case of a
19 trivalent heteroatom such as N or P; and

20 Z is a group selected from hydrogen, alkyl, aryl, functionalized alkyl,
21 functionalized aryl where the functional group(s) may independantly be one or more or
22 the following: alkoxy, aryloxy, halogen, carboxylic acid, ketone, aldehyde, nitrate, cyano,
23 isocyanate, hydroxyl, ester, ether, amine, imine, amide, sulfide, disulfide, carbamate,
24 silane, siloxane, phosphine, phosphate, or borate.

1 4. (New) The method of Claim 3 wherein Y is oxygen or sulfur; n is 1; Z is selected from
2 the group consisting of alkyl, aryl and trialkylsilyl; and R³ and R⁴ are both hydrogen.

1 5. (New) The method of Claim 3 wherein Y is oxygen; n is 1; Z is selected from the group
2 consisting of methyl, isopropyl, sec-butyl, t-butyl, neopentyl, benzyl, phenyl and
3 trimethylsilyl; and R³, R⁴, R⁵, R⁶, R⁷, and R⁸ are each hydrogen.

1 6. (New) The method of Claim 3 wherein the ligand precursor is selected from the group
2 consisting of 2-methoxy-β-methylstyrene, 2-isopropoxy- β- methylstyrene and 2-
3 isopropoxy-3-phenyl-β-methylstyrene.

1 7. (New) The method of Claim 3 wherein the method occurs in the presence of a solvent,
2 and wherein the solvent is selected from the group consisting of chlorinated solvent,
3 ethereal solvent, aromatic solvent, hydrocarbon solvent and excess ligand precursor.

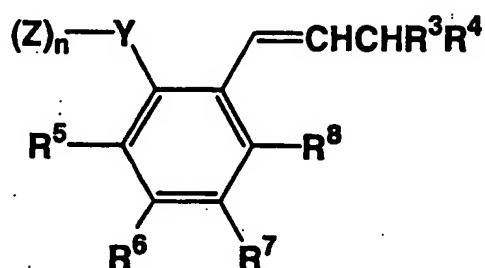
1 8. (New) The method of Claim 3 further comprising adding a sequestering agent.

1 9. (New) The method of Claim 8 wherein the sequestering agent is CuCl.

1 10. (New) The method of Claim 8 wherein the sequestering agent is selected from the group
2 consisting of mineral acid, organic acid, and mild oxidant.

11. (New) The method of Claim 8 further comprising crystallizing the product in the presence of an organic solvent.

12. (New) A method of preparing a ruthenium complex with a chelating carbene ligand comprising contacting a ruthenium carbene complex of the formula $X^1X^2L^1L^2M=CR^1R^2$ with an internal olefin ligand precursor of the formula:



wherein

X^1 and X^2 are each, independently, any anionic ligand;

L^1 and L^2 are each, independently, any neutral electron donor,

M is ruthenium;

R^1 and R^2 are each, independently, selected from hydrogen or a substituent selected from the group consisting of alkyl, alkenyl, alkynyl, aryl, alkylcarboxylate, arylcarboxylate, alkoxy, alkenyloxy, alkynyloxy, aryloxy, alkoxycarbonyl, alkylthio, alkylsulfonyl, alkylsulfinyl, and trialkylsilyl; wherein each of the substituents is substituted or unsubstituted; and wherein R^1 and R^2 may be linked to form a cyclic group;

R^3 and R^4 are each, independently, selected from hydrogen or a substituent selected from the group consisting of alkyl, aryl, alkoxy, aryloxy, C_2 - C_{20} alkoxycarbonyl, and C_1 - C_{20} trialkylsilyl, wherein each of the substituents is substituted or unsubstituted;

R^5 , R^6 , R^7 , and R^8 are each, independently, selected from the group consisting of hydrogen, halogen, alkyl, alkenyl, alkynyl, aryl, heteroaryl, alkoxy, alkenyloxy, aryloxy, alkoxycarbonyl, carbonyl, alkylamino, alkylthio, alkylsulfonyl, nitrile, nitro, alkylsulfinyl, trihaloalkyl, perfluoroalkyl, carboxylic acid, ketone, aldehyde, nitrate,

cyano, isocyanate, hydroxyl, ester, ether, amine, imine, amide, sulfide, disulfide, sulfonate, carbamate, silane, siloxane, phosphine, phosphate, or borate;

Y is a heteroatom selected from the group oxygen (O), sulfur (S), nitrogen (N), or phosphorus (P);

n is 1, in the case of a divalent heteroatom such as O or S, or 2, in the case of a trivalent heteroatom such as N or P; and

Z is a group selected from hydrogen, alkyl, aryl, functionalized alkyl, functionalized aryl where the functional group(s) may independantly be one or more or the following: alkoxy, aryloxy, halogen, carboxylic acid, ketone, aldehyde, nitrate, cyano, isocyanate, hydroxyl, ester, ether, amine, imine, amide, sulfide, disulfide, carbamate, silane, siloxane, phosphine, phosphate, or borate.

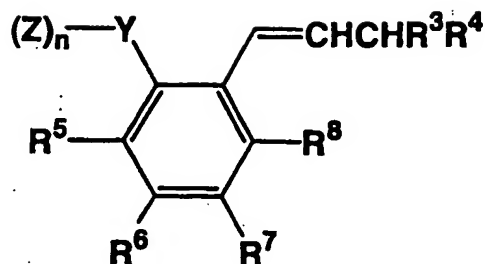
13. (New) The method of Claim 12 wherein at least one of L^1 and L^2 is an N-heterocyclic carbene; Y is oxygen or sulfur; n is 1; Z is selected from the group consisting of alkyl, aryl and trialkylsilyl; and R^3 and R^4 are both hydrogen.

14. (New) The method of Claim 12 further comprising adding a sequestering agent selected from the group consisting of mineral acid, organic acid, and mild oxidant.

15. (New) The method of Claim 12 wherein any two or more of X^1 , X^2 , and L^1 are linked to form a multidentate ligand.

16. (New) The method of Claim 12 wherein the L^1 and L^2 ligands are linked to form a bidentate ligand.

17. (New) A method of preparing a ruthenium complex with a chelating carbene ligand comprising contacting a ruthenium carbene complex of the formula $X^1X^2L^1L^2M=CR^1R^2$ with an internal olefin ligand precursor of the formula:



wherein

X^1 and X^2 are each Cl;

L^1 is an N-heterocyclic carbene;

L^2 is any neutral electron donor;

M is ruthenium;

R^1 and R^2 are each, independently, selected from hydrogen or a substituent selected from the group consisting of alkyl, alkenyl, alkynyl, aryl, alkylcarboxylate, arylcarboxylate, alkoxy, alkenyloxy, alkynyloxy, aryloxy, alkoxycarbonyl, alkylthio, alkylsulfonyl, alkylsulfinyl, and trialkylsilyl; wherein each of the substituents is substituted or unsubstituted; and wherein R^1 and R^2 may be linked to form a cyclic group;

R^3 , R^4 , R^5 , R^6 , R^7 , and R^8 are each hydrogen;

Y is oxygen or sulfur;

n is 1; and

Z is a group selected from hydrogen, methyl, isopropyl, sec-butyl, t-butyl, neopentyl, benzyl, phenyl or trimethylsilyl.

18. (New) The method of Claim 17 further comprising adding a sequestering agent selected from the group consisting of mineral acid, organic acid, and mild oxidant.

19. (New) The method of Claim 18 further comprising crystallizing the product in the presence of an organic solvent.